## REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are presented in the application for further examination. Reconsideration of the application claims in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested. Applicants resubmit the arguments previously set forth with respect to claims 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28 in Amendment A, dated November 17, 2004. The final Office action of January 28, 2005, fails to respond to Applicants' arguments concerning these claims. In particular, the additional remarks by the Office are directed solely to claim 1, while Applicants detailed arguments regarding claims 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28 remain unaddressed. As such, Applicants resubmit such arguments here for consideration by the Office. In addition, Applicants take this opportunity to reiterate and further develop the previous arguments concerning claim 1 in light of the present final Office action.

### Response to Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and § 103(a)

Claims 1, 3-16, and 18-29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Bailey (U.S. Patent No. 6,785,671). Claims 2 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bailey in view of Hoffert (U.S. Patent No. 6,370,543).

### Claim 3

Claim 3 discloses the method of claim 1 wherein storing the information further comprises generating meta information from the copy of the network resource. As discussed previously with respect to claim 1, Bailey fails to teach or suggest the creation of a copy of a network resource as contemplated by claim 1. As such, generating meta information from such a copy of a network resource, which is not taught or suggested by Bailey, also cannot be taught or suggested by Bailey. Moreover, the Office's assertion that notification of the spelling change to the product query teaches or suggests generating meta information from the copy of the network resource is without merit, because the notification of a changed product query has no relation to any network resource, but rather involves a rudimentary modification of a user input.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 3. Claims 4-9, which depend directly or indirectly from claim 3, are submitted as patentable for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to claim 3.

**Claim 8**

In addition to the patentable aspects set forth previously with respect to claim 1, claim 8 discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising (i) receiving instructions to modify the generated meta information and (ii) modifying the generated meta information in accordance with the received instructions to generate modified meta information. The method of claim 8 allows a user to request modification of the meta information and for the method to modify the meta information. Bailey neither teaches nor suggests receiving such instructions. Applicants strongly disagree with the Office's statement that notifying the user of the absence of exact matches and informing the user of close matches teaches or suggests the receiving and modifying elements of claim 8. Notifications **sent** by the web site cannot be considered a teaching or suggestion for the web site **receiving** instructions regarding modification of meta information. In addition, nothing in Bailey teaches or suggests modifying the generated meta information according to received instructions.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 8. Claim 9, which depends directly from claim 8, is submitted as patentable for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to claim 8.

**Claim 13**

Claim 13 discloses a method wherein the network resource of one or more world wide web pages comprises a main frame and one or more subframes. Bailey fails to teach or suggest any such network resource comprising one or more world wide web pages that in turn comprise a main frame and one or more subframes. In particular, the assertion by the Office that the search tool interface page of Fig. 2 teaches or suggest such a network resource is incorrect. Recall that claim 1 requires receiving a locator of

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a **network resource**. The search tool interface page 200 is not such a network resource, but rather is a search tool interface for entering a product query to locate potential product matches, which may be located in databases 141-147. Claim 13 requires that the **network resource itself** comprise one or more world wide web pages having a main frame and one or more subframes. Bailey teaches a **search tool interface** with a frame, but fails to teach any network resources comprising a main frame and one or more subframes. The search tool interface cannot be considered a teaching or suggestion for a network resource, as the interface is not a network resource as defined by claim 1, from which claim 13 depends.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 13. Claim 14, which depends directly from claim 13, is submitted as patentable for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to claim 13.

**Claim 18**

Claim 18 discloses an apparatus wherein the storing the information further comprises generating meta information from the copy. As discussed in Amendment A with respect to claim 15, Bailey fails to teach or suggest the creation of a copy of a network resource as contemplated by claim 15. As such, generating meta information from such a copy of a network resource, which is not taught or suggested by Bailey, also cannot be taught or suggested by Bailey. Moreover, the Office's assertion that notification of the spelling change to the product query teaches or suggests generating meta information from the copy of the network resource is without merit, because the notification of a changed product query has no relation to any network resource, but rather involves a rudimentary modification of a user input. Claims 19-23, which depend directly from claim 18, are submitted as patentable for the same reasons as claim 18.

**Claim 23**

Claim 23 discloses an apparatus wherein the programming instructions are further designed to receive instructions to modify the generated meta information and modify the generated meta information in accordance with the received instructions to

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generate modified meta information. The method of claim 23 allows a user to request modification of the meta information and for the method to modify the meta information. Bailey neither teaches nor suggests receiving such instructions. Applicants strongly disagree with the Office's statement that notifying the user of the absence of exact matches and informing the user of close matches teaches or suggests the receiving and modifying elements of claim 23. Notifications sent by the web site cannot be considered a teaching or suggestion for the web site receiving instructions regarding modification of meta information. In addition, nothing in Bailey teaches or suggests modifying the generated meta information according to received instructions. Claim 24, which depends directly from claim 23, is submitted as patentable for the same reasons as claim 23.

**Claim 28**

Claim 28 discloses an apparatus wherein the one or more world wide web pages, of the network resource, comprises a main frame and one or more sub-frames. Bailey fails to teach or suggest any such network resource comprising one or more world wide web pages that in turn comprise a main frame and one or more subframes. In particular, the assertion by the Office that the search tool interface page of Fig. 2 teaches or suggest such a network resource is incorrect. Recall that claim 1 requires receiving a locator of a network resource. The search tool interface page 200 is not such a network resource, but rather is a search tool interface for entering a product query to locate potential product matches, which may be located in databases 141-147. Claim 28 requires that the **network resource itself** comprise one or more world wide web pages having a main frame and one or more subframes. Bailey only teaches a **search tool interface** with a frame, but fails to teach any network resources comprising a main frame and one or more subframes. The search tool interface cannot be considered a teaching or suggestion for a network resource, as the interface is not a network resource as defined by claim 15, from which claim 28 depends. Claim 29, which depends directly from claim 28, is submitted as patentable for the same reasons as claim 28.

**Claim 1**

In addition to the foregoing arguments with respect to claims 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28, Applicants hereby submit the following additional remarks augmenting the previous response with respect to claim 1.

Applicants reiterate their earlier arguments and again respectfully disagree that Bailey discloses a method for "receiving a **locator** of a network resource." (emphasis added). As defined in the application, the term "locator of a network resource" must be able to **locate**, and not merely **relate to**, a network resource. A locator of a network resource must specifically designate the place where a particular network resource resides. For example, receiving a URL specifically designates the place where the network resource, i.e., a webpage, resides. In contrast, Bailey merely receives **product queries** from users, and provides no teaching or suggestion for receiving a "**locator** of a network resource" from a user. A product query does not act as a locator for anything. In fact, the product query asks a wholly different question; namely, what is the **location** of a particular product? The product query seeks a location, rather than being a locator itself. An example of such a product query set forth in Bailey is "Mark Twain." Certainly, the query "Mark Twain" does not act as a locator for anything, and provides no location information, as required by claim 1.

Second, Bailey fails to disclose a method that includes "determining if a database already contains stored information derived from the network resource at a previous point in time [to] effectively freez[e] the network resource to the previous point in time." The determining process of claim 1 requires an effective freezing of the network resource to the previous point in time, if it is determined that the database already contains the stored information derived from the network resource at a previous point in time. Bailey simply discloses utilizing a query server to match product queries with related products and hypertext links. Bailey does not teach or suggest to one skilled in the art that the network resource should be effectively frozen if the database contains stored information derived at a previous point in time. Instead, Bailey teaches the opposite, that the stored information derived at a previous point in time should be replaced with the newly found information, effectively updating, not freezing, the information. In particular, Bailey notes that if the database is being updated, duplication

between the previous database submissions and the latest web submissions are detected and removed, such that the database contains only the new information. Bailey, column 13, lines 1-45. Freezing provides the benefits of (i) supplying stored information quickly, (ii) supplying stored information in a form that is stable and independent of any changes that might occur to the stored information, and (iii) eliminating inconsistencies when accessing information accessed on a previous occasion. Thus, Bailey teaches away from the claimed invention by updating its database with new information, rather than effectively freezing the information at a previous point in time. As such, Bailey fails to teach or suggest this novel feature of claim 1.

Moreover, the Hoffert et al. reference fails to remedy the deficiencies of the primary reference described above.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1. Claims 2-14, which depend directly or indirectly from claim 1, are submitted as patentable for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to claim 1.

If the Office maintains the rejection of the present claim, Applicants request the courtesy of a phone call to the undersigned at (314) 231-5400.


**Claim 15**

Reconsideration of the rejection of independent claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Bailey is respectfully requested. Claim 15 is submitted as patentable for substantially the same reasons as set forth above and previously with respect to claim 1.

Claim 15 discloses an apparatus comprising a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions designed to (i) receive a locator, (ii) determine if information is previously stored, (iii) store information, (iv) create a copy, and (v) write the copy. The apparatus also comprises a processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the foregoing programming instructions. The cited art fails to teach or suggest the stored instructions designed to (i) receive a locator, (ii) determine if information is previously stored, (iii) store information, (iv) create a copy,

and (v) write the copy. First, Bailey fails to disclose "receiving a locator of a network resource." Bailey merely discloses a web site 130 that processes a user request, or query, for a tangible "**product**", such as a book, not for a **locator** of a network resource, such as a URL. Second, Bailey fails to disclose a method that includes "determining if a database already contains stored information derived from the network resource at a previous point in time [to] effectively freez[e] the network resource to the previous point in time." Instead, Bailey teaches the opposite, that the stored information derived at a previous point in time should be replaced with the newly found information, effectively updating, not freezing, the information. Third, Bailey fails to teach or suggest storing information derived from the network resource when the method determines that the database does not contain the stored information. Bailey utilizes a spell checker to determine if the product query of the user is spelled correctly, but correcting the spelling of the product query is not a teaching of storing information derived from a network resource. Fourth, Bailey fails to disclose a method that "[creates] a copy of at least a portion of the network resource pointed to by the locator." Bailey fails to utilize a locator to locate such a network resource, and therefore cannot create a copy of the resource. Moreover, merely changing the spelling of the original product query to a corrected product query fails to be a "copy" of the original product query, as required by the claim. In addition, the copy must be a "portion of the **network resource** pointed to by the locator", not the **product query** submitted by the user. Claim 15 is submitted as patentable for these reasons. Claims 16-29, which depend directly or indirectly from claim 15, are submitted as patentable for the same reasons as claim 15.
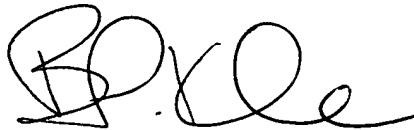
## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application is requested.

Applicants have reviewed the cited but unapplied references and have found them to be no more pertinent than the art discussed above.

If the Examiner feels, for any reason, that a personal interview will expedite the prosecution of this application, he is invited to telephone the undersigned.

Any required fees or overpayments should be applied to Deposit Account No. 19-1345.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian P. Klein, Reg No. 44,837
SENNIGER POWERS
One Metropolitan Square, 16th Floor
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
(314) 231-5400

BPK/dss

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